

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1915.

An Evening Echo.

Whenever a process of life communicates an eagerness to him who lives it, there the life becomes genuinely significant. — WILLIAM JAMES.

Muddled Through.

The best that can be said for the present solution of the German-American difficulties, it seems, there is a solution, is that we have "muddled through." We have escaped the danger of being dragged into an ignominious war, because Germany, having consulted its own interests, has decided that there is more profit in peace than in war. But would not the same results have been reached without the perils of the summer if our government had taken in the spring the position that public sentiment at last forced it to assume in September?

There has been no such humiliating chapter in American history as that filled by the German episode. American prestige has been lowered at home and abroad immeasurably. Henceforth American notes will command neither respect nor attention. Because always there will exist the suspicion that they are but words. In Europe, as in Mexico, there has been established the belief that American citizens may be murdered with impunity and that the government which should protect them is, in fact, "too proud to fight."

We shall hear much now of the great moral victory won by American diplomacy and by pacific methods. Throughout the whole debate we have been protected by Allied fleets and we have but hurled high-sounding words at a nation assailed by half the world in arms.

Riding to Bankruptcy.

The American people, gentlemen, under this administration, are riding hell-bent to bankruptcy and paying for the privilege with a war tax, declares Congressman Nicholas Longworth. Their boasted prosperity has not come. Misery and want have prevailed in the land. Some industries, it is true, are prosperous, but they are industries which are not supplying the American markets, but the markets of the warring countries of Europe.

The cost of living has not been cut down. On the contrary from the day that the Democratic tariff law was enacted it has continuously risen. The law granting free tolls to American coastwise ships in the Panama Canal was repealed. It matters not whether the law was good or bad policy at the time of its enactment. The Democratic party endorsed it; Democratic leaders, from the president down, praised it. Its repeal was a flat repudiation of a Democratic pledge. So as regards our rehabilitated merchant marine, they have swept the last vestige of it from the Pacific ocean and have turned it over to Japan. If this law had been drafted by the shrewdest Japanese statesman it could not have served more effectively to transfer the control of the carrying trade of the Pacific ocean to the Japanese.

What Can It Mean?

The following dispatch from Washington is enough to make the nation sit up and take notice:

"At President Wilson's direction the department of commerce and the federal trade commission have begun an investigation to find means to prevent a flood of cheap products from Europe on the American market at the end of the war."

The president is convinced that extensive economic readjustments will follow the restoration of peace and wants the United States to be ready to meet whatever conditions develop.

"Administration officials have not determined whether any change in the trade commission laws or the tariff will be necessary, but the investigation is expected to develop that."

Can it be possible that Woodrow Wilson, the disciple of free trade, has changed his views or modified them. When the present low tariff law was in the making Mr. Wilson favored a low tariff, which means the importation of foreign goods, for the reason that competition thus provided would sharpen the wits of the American people. Now it seems the fear is entertained that there may be a flood of cheap foreign products after the war ends.

Now if free trade is a good thing,

If it stimulates American manufacturer and workmen, it sharpens the wits of the American people, what logical objection could there be to a flood of cheap products, cheap because of lower wages abroad? Have not the free traders been telling us for years that the American people should have the right to buy where they can buy cheapest and that we are robbed when this right is denied?

Mr. Wilson's anxiety at this time calls attention to the common sense of the protective doctrine. He sees the danger of a low tariff and the finances of the country feel it. The best way to meet the conditions that will follow the war is to get the country on a protective basis and there need be no fear of cheap foreign products. However, we are greatly surprised to hear it even intimated on the authority of Woodrow Wilson that there can be too much of Europe's cheap products.

A \$240,000,000 Revenue Shortage.

The secretary of the treasury announces that he will recommend to Congress that the emergency revenue act, which expires by statutory limitation on December 31, 1915, be extended until peace is restored in Europe, and that the present duty on sugar, which the Underwood tariff act provided should be removed on May 1, 1916, be retained until "normal customs conditions are restored."

With these two sources of revenue in operation the government at the present time is spending at the rate of \$109,000,000 a year more than it receives, so that if Congress adopts Mr. McAdoo's recommendations, as it must inevitably, it will make no step of progress toward meeting the deficit. With the present ration of income to expenditures maintained Congress must provide some new means for raising another \$100,000,000 a year to bring the government out even. This, of course, does not take into account the money that undoubtedly will have to be appropriated for the national defense, which has been estimated at anywhere from \$300,000,000 to \$700,000,000, and for which separate provision will be made probably by an issue of bonds, says the Washington Herald.

Secretary McAdoo's recommendations could easily have been anticipated; he has taken the only course open to him, though it necessarily involves a confession of the total failure of the Underwood act as a revenue producer. Summed up the country's present financial condition proves that the tariff law falls short of yielding the revenue its framers and supporters calculated on by about \$240,000,000, since the sugar duty, which the Underwood act provided should be removed on May 1, 1916, yields about \$50,000,000, the special revenue act or war tax about \$90,000,000, while the annual deficit amounts to about \$100,000,000.

All the blame for this \$240,000,000 shortage the administration leaders place upon the war. Speaker Champ Clark says there is a "difficulty with the revenue" due to the war and Secretary McAdoo wants the sugar duty retained until "normal customs conditions are restored." And yet the statistics of the department of commerce show that in the first year of the war there was a falling off in the value of our imports of only twelve per cent, or \$280,000,000. Plainly this decrease does not explain a "difficulty with the revenue" that leaves the country \$240,000,000 short of what the law-makers had figured on.

The people will go on paying the special war tax in time of peace and they will contribute the \$100,000,000 that is still needed to make ends meet, in whatever way Congress may dictate, but when the 1916 campaign rolls around the administration's financing will call for explanation and that means that the operation of the new tariff will be subjected to deep scrutiny. There is no reason to doubt that this will be the big issue.

THE DAILY NOVELET

AT FIRST SIGHT.

Any fellow with money to burn can be some girl's flame.—Prof. Slimp.

The impressionable doctor glanced across the bed at the impressionable nurse, realizing for the first time what a freestone peach she was.

"Why," he exclaimed as he dropped his scissors, points first, on the patient's Adam's apple, "how wonderful your eyes match the wall paper."

"They match any paper. They are that kind of eyes," she replied softly but modestly.

"Doctor," quavered the patient, "I

Zemo, Cleveland.

CITY WATER TODAY

Following is today's test for fever and other germs as made by the Water Board's chemist at the filtration plant. Also rainfall for twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock today:

ANALYSIS.	
Number of bacteria in 100 c.c.	Bacillus coli present in 0.1 c.c. 1.0 c.c. 10 c.c.
River water	120 0 x 0
City water	0 0 0

EXPLANATION.
C. C.—Cubic centimeter. (about a thimbleful). Bacillus coli—Intestinal germ. X—Present. O—Absent. Rainfall .18.

Now if free trade is a good thing,

Easy Work
Quick Work
Wonderful Results with
ELECTRIC LUSTRE STARCH
Works Wonders
Blue package 16c—At your grocer

feel zigzag pains in my medulla oblongata. What does that signify?" "Have you read Zangraef Iswell's 'Spitting Heart?'" queried the doctor.

"Yes," she replied. "Aren't the love passages simply magnificent?" "Doctor," whispered the patient feebly, "my gastric juice is curdling. What does that signify?"

"Those eyes, really!" breathed the doctor.

"You flatter me," breathed the nurse.

"Doctor, my appendix has stopped," breathed the patient, and breathed no more.

"He's dead," cried the nurse.

"I'm afraid he is," agreed the doctor with a light laugh. "Do you like movies? And are there any good ones in this neighborhood?"

YOUNG BOERS

Are in South African Contingent of the British Military Forces in the War.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

LONDON, Oct. 27.—In the ranks of the South African contingent, now in a training camp in Hertfordshire, there are more men who have relinquished large salaries to serve the mother country at a shilling a day than in any other command of the size in the imperial army. One private before his enlistment drew a salary of over \$25,000 a year as manager of one of the important firms in the South African colony. Magistrates, well-to-do farmers and miners, civil servants of high position in the campaign under Botha against German Southwest Africa but had no commissions open to them in the new contingent, are in the ranks.

The South African contingent is filled with young Boers, as well as colonials whose British parents were pioneers in that country. Its motto—Eendracht Maakt Macht—union makes strength—is Dutch.

Cold weather affected the troops at first, after their work in the burning deserts of German Africa, but with warm clothing they rather prefer it, as they enjoy sharper appetites.

The contingent will be sent to the front as soon as acclimatized.

COAL FAMINE

Drives the Danes to Development of Veins in Greenland, Though Coal is Inferior.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27.—The Danish government is taking steps to mine coal in Greenland more intensively. This is due to the fact that it is difficult now to buy English coal in Denmark. The coal famine, in fact, is so serious here that the government is planning to relieve the situation in part by cutting wood from the government forests. Steps are also being taken to increase the production of peat.

Coal has heretofore been mined in Greenland only in an experimental way, but the deposits there, in the opinion of experts, are very extensive. The heating qualities of Greenland coal, however, are not regarded as equal to the English variety.

The government is also taking a new interest in the copper mines of this far northern colony, thinking that the mines are capable of more extensive development which would be profitable at the present time.

Zemo for Dandruff

You do not want a slow treatment when hair is falling and the dandruff germ is killing the hair roots. Delay means—no hair.

Get, at any drug store, a bottle of Zemo for 25c or \$1.00 for extra large size. Use as directed, for it does the work quickly. It kills the dandruff germ, nourishes the hair roots and immediately stops itching scalp. It is sure and safe, is not greasy, is easy to use and will not stain. Soaps and shampoos are harmful, as they contain alkali. The best thing to use is Zemo, for it is pure and also inexpensive.

Zemo, Cleveland.

THE WATTS - LAMBERD CO.

We give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps with Cash Purchases

Timely Notice

Of Our Intention To Discontinue Giving "S & H" Green Trading Stamps

Please take notice that our contract with The Sperry & Hutchinson Company for the use of their "S & H" Green Trading Stamps expires January 28, 1916, and on that date we will discontinue giving stamps.

All of our customers holding stamp books are URGED TO PRESENT SAME IMMEDIATELY FOR REDEMPTION as after January 28th, the Premium Parlor will no longer be located in our store.

THE WATTS-LAMBERD CO.

October 27, 1915.

Variety and Value are the Keynotes to Our Pre-Eminence in Women's Suits



This store has built up and is maintaining its prestige in Women's Suits, through variety of styles and matchless values. In suits ranging from \$12.98 to \$35.00, for example, there are dozens of models, each among the finest exponents of the designer's art, and all beautifully finished inside and outside. Women who have learned to depend on this store for correctness in style and for the obtaining of best values, tell us that experience has taught them it is to their advantage to shop here.

Sale of Handsome Pattern Hats \$5.00 and \$7.50.

Showing of New Velvet Suits, \$25, \$30, \$32.50, \$35 and \$65.00.

You will find shown here matchless values in handsome velveteen suits at \$25.00 and \$30.00, fur trimmed in Black, Blue, Brown and Green. Other handsome models of Black Velvet at \$35, \$32.50 to \$65.



Hallowe'en Week Sale of Carpets, Rugs and Curtains

OFFERS EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN FLOOR COVERINGS AND DRAPERIES. Thousands of pairs of new Curtains of all kinds and grades in this sale. Select your new Curtains now. Below we quote a few of the many Carpet and Rug values to be had here this week:

\$1.00 Brussels Carpets .79c Yd.	Axminster Rugs \$17.98	\$25.00 Velvet Rugs \$21.50
Designs suitable for any room in the home. Made, laid and lined at .79c the yard.	Room size 9x12 feet, made by Alexander Smith and Sons.	Size 9x12 feet, handsome design and colorings. Splendid quality. Every one brand new, direct from the mill to us.
\$1.25 and \$1.35 Axminster Carpets \$1.00 Yd.	Tapestry Brussels Rugs . \$16.50	"Smith's" Seamless Axminster Rugs \$22.50
Beautiful designs and colorings, handsome Carpets, made, laid and lined at \$1.00 the yard.	In the large line of 9x12-foot Rugs are many "Roxbury" Tapestry Brussels Rugs that are worth \$21.50, beautiful new designs and colorings.	Room size 9x12 feet.
Body Brussels Rugs \$27.50	Ingrain Rugs at \$4.98	\$10.00 Fiber Rugs \$7.98
Room size 9x12 feet, extra large line to select from. All brand new designs and colorings. Extra good quality. A standard high grade Rug sold in most stores at \$30.00 and \$32.50.	Room size 9x12 feet.	9x12 feet. Regular price \$10.00.
	\$42.50 Wilton Velvet Rugs \$37.50	Matting Rugs \$2.50
	Room size 9x12 feet. High grade worsted Wilton Velvet. Don't confound this quality with wool Wiltons shown elsewhere at \$35.00. These are far superior in quality. Regularly \$42.50.	9x12 feet.
		Tapestry Brussels Rugs . \$12.98
		Room size 9x12 feet. A very heavy one-piece seamless rug, sold in most stores at \$15.00, and a good value at that price.

START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH THIS BANK AND WATCH IT GROW

MANY GOOD THINGS ARE SAID ABOUT OUR METHODS OF CONDUCTING THIS BANK. ALL WHO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF OUR SERVICES ARE WELL PLEASED AND THEY WILL TELL YOU SO. THIS IS EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK—A BANK FOR THE MASSES—WE WELCOME THE SMALL ACCOUNTS AS GLADLY AS THE LARGER ONES.

R. T. LOWNDES,
President.

THE LOWNDES SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO.

GEORGE L. DUNCAN,
Sec. and Treas.

4
Per Cent

All Accounts at This Bank Draw Interest at
The Rate of 4 Per Cent.

4
Per Cent